

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 6273. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 6274. A bill to provide that no fee shall be charged a veteran for furnishing him a copy of his discharge or a copy of his certificate of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 6275. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to provide that gifts to certain religious, charitable, and other organizations shall not be deemed nondeductible because of activities carried on outside the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 6276. A bill authorizing the construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote the peacetime application of atomic energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 6277. A bill to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6278. A bill to authorize the conveyance for public purposes of certain lands in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. Res. 244. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the financial position of the White County Bridge Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. Res. 245. Resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information with respect to Antarctica; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose legislation to remove the power of the Federal Power

Commission to fix the rate of natural gas shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JUDD: Memorial of the legislature of Minnesota requesting issuance of coins commemorating the centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to flood control in San Bernardino County, Calif.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the protection of the public health and safety from the hazards of peacetime use of ionizing radiation and byproduct material; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to oppose legislation to remove the power of the Federal Power Commission to fix the rate of natural gas shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to include coffee under the parity payment program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide continued reimbursement to the Territory of Hawaii for the care and treatment of Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact a tariff on fresh, frozen, and unprocessed fish, and to devote the proceeds to research; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds for the relief of Mrs. Ryo Yokoyama and the next of kin of Kaichi Okada and Mataichi Ogawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the Presi-

dent and the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds for the relief of the next of kin of Kiichi Kida and Kiho Uye-hara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 6279. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bertha K. Martensen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 6280. A bill for the relief of Ernest Tung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 6281. A bill for the relief of Capt. William S. Ahalt, and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6282. A bill for the relief of Nathan L. Garner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H. R. 6283. A bill for the relief of Joseph J. Tierney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 6284. A bill for the relief of Emilio Poglianich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 6285. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Andrej (Avram) Gottlieb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

263. By Mr. HOEVEN: Petition of 66 railroad employees of Sioux City, Iowa, members of the Railroad Employees Clubs of America, Inc., urging enactment of legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act with respect to retirement age and years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

264. By Mr. WILLIAMS of New York: Petition of citizens of Ilion, N. Y., favoring H. R. 4627; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

265. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, Holy Name Society, St. Jerome's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing support of the proposed Bricker amendment to the Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Administration's Proposals for Cultural Interchange To Meet the Challenge of Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks both William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff have made important proposals for winning the cold war, and Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Democratic leader of the Senate, has called for the greatest political offensive in history to

win the cold war. General Sarnoff, in a memorandum presented to the President on April 5 urged that an amount equivalent to 5 or 7½ percent of military defense appropriations be granted to a strategy board for political defense. This, of course, without reducing the military budget and not counting foreign military aid and point 4 types of expenditure. General Sarnoff said:

I am convinced that if the American people and their Congress are made fully aware of the menace we face, of the urgent need for meeting it, and the possibility of doing so by means short of war, they will respond willingly as they have always done in times of national crisis. They will realize that no investment to win the cold war is exorbitant when measured against the stakes involved, and against the costs of the bombing war we seek to head off.

I have introduced several bills in this Congress which are designed to enhance the cultural and artistic prestige of our country for I am convinced that this is as important as any of the "guns and butter" programs which we support. One of the major ways in which we might turn reluctant and uneasy allies and the millions of uncommitted peoples into friends is to earn their respect for our own culture. It is obvious, however, that if we have no respect for, and are officially indifferent to, our own best cultural efforts, if we show no concern as a people and as a nation with our own contemporary culture and our living artists, then the peoples of other countries are hardly to be blamed if they ignore and are indifferent to the cultural contributions which we have to give the

peoples of the world. We have only ourselves to blame, for they take their cue from our own Federal Government. In this situation the Communist Parties in the various countries and the U. S. S. R. find it extremely easy to spread their lies that we are gum-chewing, insensitive, materialistic barbarians.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 19, 1955, Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has this to say:

Mr. President, I have been pleased to note the increasing evidences of America's counteroffensive against the worldwide Soviet cultural propaganda effort. That Soviet effort is two-pronged. It is (a) designed to defame American culture as allegedly "crass" and "materialistic"; and (b) it is designed to paint a rosy picture of what is actually the barren and enslaved so-called culture of the U. S. S. R.

I am glad to say that an invaluable instrument in our own accurate worldwide cultural effort is the American National Theater and Academy, which was wisely chartered by the Congress under a bill signed by the President of the United States as far back as July 5, 1935.

General Sarnoff states that:

Before essaying a breakdown of cold-war methods and techniques, we should recognize that many of them are already being used, and often effectively. Nothing now underway needs to be abandoned. The problem is one of attaining the requisite magnitude, financing, coordination, and continuity—all geared to the long-range objectives of the undertaking. The expanded offensive with nonmilitary weapons must be imbued with a new awareness of the great goal and a robust will to reach it.

As early as 1948 John Foster Dulles wrote that:

We need an organization to contest the Communist Party at the level where it is working and winning its victories. * * * We ought to have an organization dedicated to the task of nonmilitary defense, just as the present Secretary of Defense heads up the organization of military defense. The new department of nonmilitary defense should have an adequate personnel and ample funds.

Perhaps the most important of the bills I have introduced in the present Congress is H. R. 5040 which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives. A subcommittee has just been established to consider the administration's bill to establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the other bills before the committee which provide for a program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet the challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. The chairman of the subcommittee is the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY]. With the growing recognition of the importance of these proposals and the challenging plans of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Sarnoff before us it is high time that hearings were held and that meritorious legislation be reported to the floor for consideration by this Congress.

I include here editorials from the New York Herald Tribune, the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, and the Washington Post and Times Herald

which discuss the administration's proposals and the other bills before this Congress. Also included is an article from the Chicago American, by David Sentner, chief of the Washington bureau of the Hearst newspapers.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 15, 1955]

OUR CONGRESS COPEs WITH CULTURE (By Jay S. Harrison)

The traditional lethargy that inevitably smothered the question of governmental assistance to American artists and art has recently been dealt a decisive jolt. Though they have achieved no especial notoriety, several bills, motions, and suggestions have in the last month been discussed in Washington that point to a renewed interest on the part of our lawmakers in the forces and functions of culture. In fact, they are so many and their stipulations so elaborate that only a few, at best, can be summarized here.

On April 20 Representative STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT, Republican, of New York, introduced a bill, thereafter referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, which was designed to "provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes." In part, it stated:

"(A) That the growth and flourishing of the arts depend upon freedom, imagination, and individual initiative."

VITAL TO GENERAL WELFARE

"(B) That the encouragement of creative activity in the performance and practice of the arts, and of a widespread participation in and appreciation of the arts, is essential to the general welfare and the national interest; and

"(C) That the encouragement of the arts, while primarily a matter for private and local initiative, is an appropriate matter of concern to the United States Government."

Having thus lucidly established its premise, the measure declares in the second section:

"There is hereby established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts. * * * The Commission shall be composed of 21 members, appointed by the President, from among private citizens of the United States who are widely recognized for their knowledge of or experience in, or for their profound interest in, one of more of the arts."

STUDIES OUTLINED

And as to the bill's meaning, the following explanation is made in section 3:

"The Commission shall undertake studies of, and make recommendations to, appropriate methods * * * for encouragement of creative activity in the performance and practice of the arts and of participation in and appreciation of the arts. Such studies shall be conducted by special committees of persons, expert in the field of art involved, appointed by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission."

The remainder of H. R. 5756, for so the bill is numbered, devotes itself to the implementation necessary to setting the Federal Advisory Committee on the Arts on a footing sound and firm.

The administration's bill, H. R. 5756, was further accompanied by an excerpt from the President's state of the Union message delivered to the Congress under date of January 6, 1955:

"In the advancement of the various activities which would make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities. I shall recommend the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts with the Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare, to advise the Federal Government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation."

These sentiments alone, formulated by an eminence in our political hierarchy, indicate that the Government has seriously begun to concern itself with an enterprise previously left pretty much to its own tottering devices. And as if this healthy sign were not enough, the current issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, published May 9, contains a lively debate on the construction, in Washington, of a civic auditorium "including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center." Holding to the view that such a hall is necessary to insure that the District of Columbia become an authentic cultural capital, Representative FRANK THOMPSON, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey—who, incidentally, has introduced several excellent bills similar to Representative WAINWRIGHT'S—has this to say:

"One of the major ways in which we might turn reluctant and uneasy allies and the millions of uncommitted peoples into friends is to earn their respect for our own culture. It is obvious, however, that if we have no respect for, and are officially indifferent to, our own best cultural efforts, if we show no concern as a people and as a Nation with our own contemporary culture and our living artists, then the peoples of other countries are hardly to be blamed if they ignore and are indifferent to the cultural contributions which we have to give the peoples of the world."

"The fine arts are a unifying force, as Washington and Jefferson knew, and they are especially important to us now when our country is assailed from within and from without by divisive and undemocratic forces from the right and from the left."

These, clearly, are the words of an enlightened man. They reflect a judgment that knows art, understands what its powers are, and Representative THOMPSON'S is no voice crying in the wilderness. Given time, one suspects he will be joined by a hale chorus of supporters sharing his goals and supplementing his ideals.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of May 16, 1955]

FOR AN ARTS COMMISSION

The hope of a civic auditorium and fine arts center for Washington was pushed a tiny step forward last week with House passage of a bill creating a Commission to form plans for such a project. Planning is an indispensable preliminary. But the Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts urged by President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message last January is still a radiant but remote vision. Representative STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT, a Republican, has introduced a bill drafted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which embodies the President's ideas in this connection. Its merit is attested by Representative FRANK THOMPSON, a Democrat, who some time ago made a rather more comprehensive proposal for an arts commission plus an auditorium and art center for the Nation's Capital.

The President was right when he said in his state of the Union message that "in the advancement of the various activities which will make our civilization endure and flourish, the Federal Government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities." We believe that governmental encouragement and stimulation—something altogether different from the regimentation and control characteristics of totalitarian states—can give great impetus to the arts. And we heartily agree with Secretary Hobby's observation that "encouragement of the arts is a demonstration to itself and to others of a

nation's belief in its spiritual resources and creative destiny."

No better beginning could be made by a Federal Acts Commission than the creation of an auditorium and art center in Washington. This is why we prefer Mr. THOMPSON's bill to Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S. The need for such a center was underscored this week by the Metropolitan Opera Co.'s recourse to a motion-picture theater for temporary accommodation here. The opera, and other forms of art, need a home of their own in Washington.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star of May 11, 1955]

AUDITORIUM STUDY

Washington's lack of a civic auditorium adequate to the needs of a city of this size and importance long has been of concern to public and private interests. Demands for a hall large enough to accommodate unusual national or local events, such as inaugural balls, operas, expositions, and the like, have been recurrent over recent years. There never has been a special study of the various problems involved in a major project of this kind, however. Therefore, the House has taken a step in the right direction in voting to create a 21-member commission to consider the auditorium problem.

The move is timely because of the possibility of fitting the project into the broad program for redevelopment of Southwest Washington. The Zeckendorf plan envisions a large meeting hall and cultural center in the heart of the rebuilt community along the water front. Sites in other parts of Washington have been suggested from time to time, including one near the East Capitol Street Bridge. More vexing than the site question is the problem of financing so huge an undertaking. Always in the past any proposal for Federal or District financing has withered under the drought of funds for nonessential improvements.

Lately, however, there has been talk of interesting private investors in a community auditorium enterprise. There have been reports that outside promoters have made inquiries into the availability of suitable sites and into economic aspects of such a plan. The proposed commission can help to clear up the confusion over location, sponsorship, financing, and uses of a great hall for public and commercial gatherings in the Nation's Capital. Until some authoritative information on the project is prepared, the auditorium idea is not likely to make much headway.

[From the Chicago American of April 29, 1955]

HOUSE GROUP OKS PLAN FOR CULTURE HALL (By David Sentner)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative THOMPSON, Democrat, of New Jersey, urges congressional action to promote American culture and sports.

The action would be in line with the program for competitive coexistence with Red Russia advocated by W. R. Hearst, Jr.

The House District Committee favorably reported out THOMPSON'S first bill on the subject. It provides for creation of a Federal commission to formulate plans for construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium. The latter would include an inaugural hall of presidents and a music, drama, fine arts, and mass communications center.

WARNINGS CITED

THOMPSON asked the House to heed warnings by the editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers and by Olympics Committee President Avery Brundage that this country is in danger of losing supremacy at the international games.

THOMPSON said his legislation is designed to put into effect the proposals made by

Hearst upon his return from behind the Iron Curtain, where he interviewed the four top Russian leaders.

The proposal would create a National Advisory Committee under the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop a program with the States that would make the public more sports and culture conscious.

Six million dollars in Federal funds would be used to match money raised by the States to promote the work.

Welfare Secretary Hobby has approved a bill, introduced by Representative WAINWRIGHT, Republican, of New Jersey, for establishment of a Federal commission on the arts and for other purposes.

However, Representative THOMPSON and his Democratic colleagues do not think this administration bill goes far enough in activating a dynamic competitive coexistence blueprint.

RUSSIAN LEAD

Brundage said the Russians are almost certain to dominate the 1956 Olympic games unless there is a sudden reawakening in this country.

THOMPSON declared:

"The huge Russian sports program is based on a broad and comprehensive system of physical training for everyone in the U. S. S. R. regardless of age or sex.

"Undoubtedly one of the results of this system, started more than 20 years ago, was a substantial contribution to the success of the Soviet armies during World War II. No country is stronger than its people.

"In his speech at Washington's National Press Club, William Radolph Hearst, Jr., after his Russian trip, said sports are a front on which the commissars are moving ahead full speed.

"America, he said, has dominated the Olympic games since their inception. It has been a source of prestige throughout the world, especially with sport-conscious young people.

"Mr. Hearst asked: 'How will the youth of the world feel, especially in doubtful areas, if the Russian team ends America's long sway at Melbourne in 1956?'

"Mr. Hearst advocates the establishment of a permanent planning board commissioned to formulate a strategy on all fronts for meeting the challenge of competitive coexistence with the Communists."

THOMPSON added that the legislation introduced by himself, Representative ROOSEVELT, of California, and Representative REUSS, of Wisconsin, is designed to carry out the excellent proposals and timely warnings of Mr. Hearst.

Progress Report on Desalting Sea Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR ENGLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, in the last decade the diminishing water supply in this country has become a matter of great concern. To realize there is good cause for this concern one only needs to examine past history where whole civilizations have vanished from certain areas of the earth because their water supplies were exhausted.

As the water needs of our country grow, as agriculture and industry require more and more water and our available supplies dwindle, the importance of water to our well-being and to our over-

all national economy is impressed upon us more and more. Expansion of our industries, our growing populations, and expanding agricultural production have increased tremendously the demand for large quantities of fresh water. This continued growth and expansion has placed a severe drain on water resources in certain areas. The sources of water on which we normally rely are gradually being exhausted and, through use and reuse, the supplies derived from these sources are being contaminated. There is an urgent need then for finding additional fresh-water sources.

Last year thousands of cities and towns throughout the Nation were forced to adopt measures curtailing water use. The availability of water has become a major factor in the location of industry, as industrial water needs rapidly expand.

In the face of this alarming water situation, there is encouraging news for many of the areas most concerned over their dwindling water supplies. These are the areas that have an unlimited source of water but up to now this water has not been useable because of the salt content. There is enough fresh water in 1 cubic mile of ocean water to supply the entire Nation for 8 days. The problem then is to separate the pure water from the salt and this problem is well on the way to being solved.

On June 2, 1952, this body—House of Representatives—passed legislation establishing a research program with the objective of developing economically feasible processes for converting saline or salt water to fresh water. This legislation was enacted and became known as the Saline Water Act of 1952. I am happy to report that progress under this research program has been encouraging. No longer does any area have to face the possibility of running out of water as long as there are supplies of salt or saline water available. Economic demineralization of saline water is in sight.

By this program initiated by the Congress in 1952, the foundation is being laid for realistic development of practical conversion processes. At the beginning of the program the cost of converting sea water to fresh water by the best processes in use was estimated at about \$400 to \$500 an acre-foot. The initial cost goals for the program were set at \$125 per acre-foot for municipal water and \$40 per acre-foot for irrigation water on the basis that these amounts represented about the maximum that could be borne by these types of use. These goals are in sight and it is believed that they can be reached and lowered if the research is continued.

In accordance with the Saline Water Act of 1952, the research program is being accomplished under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior through, first, federally financed contracts for conducting scientific research with private scientists and engineers, educational institutions, scientific organizations, and engineering firms; second, encouraging development of saline water conversion processes by correlating and coordinating efforts in this field; and third, stimulating the interest of private and public organizations and individuals in the

program. Some of the outstanding scientists in the country are working on the problem. In addition, there is a group of eminent leaders of educational, scientific, and industrial organizations serving as an advisory board to provide the Secretary with advice on broad policy matters relating to the program. The research and development now in progress is being watched with much interest by those engaged in similar projects in a number of foreign countries and there is cooperation between this Government and those abroad having mutual interest in this problem.

Many ideas and processes have been studied. Some have shown promise and some have been discarded. The processes under study include: First, electric membrane processes; second, vapor compression distillation; third, solar distillation; fourth, critical pressure devices; fifth, osmotic processes; sixth, solvent extraction; and seventh, separation by freezing. The technical details of these processes for those who are interested may be obtained from the printed hearings before the Interior Committee or may be obtained from the Department of the Interior.

The program embodied in the 1952 act was for 5 years and called for the expenditure of \$2 million over the 5-year period. H. R. 2126 would amend the Saline Water Act of 1952 to provide for uninterrupted continuation of the saline water conversion research program. This legislation would modify the basic act by extending the period of the research program by 5 years, by increasing the amount authorized to be appropriated from \$2 million to \$6 million, and by permitting research to be carried on to a limited extent in existing Government laboratories.

Under the provisions of the 1952 act, all research activities and field tests, including reports thereon and the correlation and coordination of all data, must be completed prior to July 15, 1957. It is necessary that extension of the program be authorized at this time if it is to continue without interruption. Under the existing law, most active research contracting would have to be terminated by about December of this year to permit completion of the work under the contract and final reporting of the results and conclusions by the deadline of July 1957.

Unless the program is extended, it would be terminated just at a time when the need for advance research and development of the most promising processes is expected to be paramount. Up until now, most of the research and development on processes has been on a relatively small-scale laboratory basis. Much of this exploratory research needs to be continued; however, in addition a few processes have shown sufficient promise to warrant the installation of pilot plants or the undertaking of field tests. Such plants and tests are essential in order to obtain reliable cost estimates and information on the durability of the unit, production capacity, power requirements and other data necessary to demonstrate the feasibility of large-scale conversion.

The need for authority to use Government laboratories to a limited extent is primarily for the purpose of making unbiased comparisons of processes in confirmation of research results.

With the encouraging results from recent advancements, primarily as a result of the legislation passed in 1952, I do not hesitate to predict that this research program, if it is continued, will result in development of processes which will, within the extension requested by this legislation, produce fresh water for municipal use in certain areas at a cost that is competitive with other sources and will produce fresh water for agricultural purposes in certain areas from brackish water at a cost which will be feasible.

Biscuits and Cornbread for Coal Miners and Other Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE SILER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H. R. 3706, similar to several others of equal intent and purpose, seeking to authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process our surplus grains, now owned by the taxpayers but which are no more useful than a miser's coins under the floor board, in order that those grains may become flour and meal for our unemployed coal miners and for other Americans. Like the hoarding miser, we know the grain is ours somewhere in nice storage piles, but in our inner wisdom from the Lord, we also know that such stored grain will never be useful until placed in channels of human consumption at home or abroad. And I for one believe in being good to our own before we hunt for recipients for our goods in Turkey or Pakistan. I do hope many Members of this body will give much thoughtful consideration to the desirability for this type of legislation during these days of unemployment in our great coal industry. If we encourage Venezuela by permitting that country to ship unlimited quantities of residual oil into America to compete with our domestic coal industry, then we ought to encourage our own unemployed coal miners by enacting legislation authorizing the processing of surplus grains into flour for biscuits and into meal for corn dodgers for the worthy families of some of the best Americans this side of Paradise, the mining people of southeastern Kentucky and of other sections of our coal-mining regions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not claim to be a poet. But once I was booked for a memorial address at a little mining community down in Whitley County, Ky., in honor of the departed coal miners all of us had known and loved as neighbors and friends before they were called to that mystic bourne from which no traveler has ever returned. So, I came

up with a little poem honoring the miners we proposed to remember on that occasion. It follows below:

THE MINING MAN

(By EUGENE SILER, Williamsburg, Ky.)

(Read at homecoming of Bon Jellico miners on September 17, 1950)

Miner, miner shining bright
Down in caverns of the night.
How could wheels make their turn,
How could bright fires dance and burn
Without you, O mining man?

War or peace must have your coal,
A world is waiting for black gold.
So make a cut and shoot it down,
Load it up to go to town.
Blessing on you, mining man!

Toil and danger both you know,
Sometimes joy and sometimes woe.
But light of night comes by your hand
And with your help we run this land.
Hail to you, O mining man!

So now, Mr. Speaker, I trust this body at the proper time will not merely consider doing the Democratic thing or the Republican thing but rather the Christian thing toward the unemployed "mining man" and others in giving support to the legislation I have mentioned. I have decided that during my own congressional career, whether short or long, I do not intend to be pro-labor nor pro-capital nor pro-conservative nor pro-radical, but I do intend to be very pro-Christian and very pro-American. And I believe this legislation I have mentioned is both Christian and American in its basic character.

Don't Turn Diverted Acres Into Milk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, our present Federal farm programs have not solved the many problems facing the dairy farmers of the Nation. In fact, some elements of the general farm program not related to dairy farming actually impose new problems for dairy farmers and the dairy industry. I refer specifically to the problem of diverted acres from other types of farming. It appears that in the past the diverted acres have been temporarily turned into use for dairying. This, of course, intensifies the problems of farmers normally and regularly engaged in dairy farming.

Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the May 7, 1955, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer which discusses this problem. Here is the full text of the editorial:

It is true that the milk surplus picture looks a bit brighter than in 1954. However, there is still a big black cloud hanging over the dairy future.

The thought of 30 million diverted acres is a continuing worry to dairymen. These are the acres taken out of corn, wheat, and cotton production by farmers who comply with Federal crop controls.

Government policy is to get these extra acres into hay and pasture crops. This is good for the land but it is sure to mean extra competition and more milk surpluses.

More acres of hay and pasture are sure to mean more meat and milk. The only thing to do with forage is to feed it to cattle and sheep. Some of those added cattle will be dairy cows.

We hate to see these diverted acres shifted from corn, cotton, and wheat and put into milk production. Competition is tough enough as it is.

Acreage taken out of those crops should be taken completely out of circulation. Otherwise they solve one problem only to create another.

I wish to point out to my colleagues that I have introduced a bill, H. R. 5942, which I believe solves the problem of diverted acres. Briefly, my bill calls for the Secretary of Agriculture to annually determine and proclaim prior to November 15 of each year a national conservation acreage reserve for the succeeding year. The Secretary of Agriculture, after surveys, will determine how many acres of land are needed for current production needs and how many acres of land are to be diverted into the conservation reserve.

The national conservation reserve will then be broken down into State allocations. The States in turn will allocate the reserve acreage to counties in the same ratio as the previous year's acreage in national production totals. County farmer committees will then allocate the county's conservation reserve to individual farmers on a similar basis.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into annual agreements with individual farmers for the making of incentive payments to farmers who agree to put the specified number of acres into a conservation reserve on their farms. Such incentive payments will be based on the value of the customary landlord's share, in the area where the farm is located, of commodities which the Secretary determines would be produced on the reserve acres if they were used for commercial production for the crop year on which the contract is made. The bill limits incentive payments to \$2,000 for any farm operator's unit.

I believe if my bill is adopted it will solve the problem of diverted acres—diverted acres that in the past have sometimes been turned into dairying or other types of farming. Under my bill diverted acres will be used for a conservation reserve. It is a reserve plan that will protect our top soil when we need it for an emergency or in the not too distant future to meet increased population of the Nation.

Developing a Sound Farm Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I have just had the pleasure of having as my guest

on a radio program for the people of my district, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable HAROLD D. COOLEY, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of this House. I was so struck by his informative discussion of our farm problems that I would like to repeat here some of the ground we covered and plead for quick and vigorous action by this Congress toward developing a sound farm program.

In casting my vote for H. R. 12, which would restore 90-percent parity price supports for basic agricultural commodities and put a floor of 80 percent under dairy supports, I am not under any illusion that this measure is any more than a step in the direction of adequate farm income security. I would like to make it clear that I do not consider price supports, whether fixed at 90 percent or flexible, as anything more than a temporary prop to try to keep a large number of our farmers from going bankrupt and losing their farms during the period before we can work out a sound, permanent, and effective program.

In the first place, I am unhappy because H. R. 12 makes no provision to help agricultural industries outside the so-called basic crops and dairying. I believe that other farmers, raising other crops, are as much entitled to help as are the producers of the basic crops. In my own district we have large production of grapes, raisins, fruits and vegetable crops and the farmers who are supplying these essentials to the Nation have problems equally difficult with those of the producers of cotton, wheat, corn, rice, and peanuts, and I believe their economic welfare is as important to the Nation as is the survival of farmers producing basic commodities.

I think it must be apparent that if price supports are to serve any effective purpose in saving our farm families from going under, they must be at 90 percent of parity. Actually, the difference between the 90 percent and the 75 percent or 80 percent they would receive under the flexible support program is the amount keeping them alive and eating and able to operate their farms. For a large percentage of our farms, it is the slim margin of survival. The Secretary of Agriculture has publicly stated that the policy of the administration is to eliminate 10 percent of farm families. That means about 500,000 families, about 2 million men, women, and children of America who have chosen farming as a way of life. The Secretary of Agriculture also advocates the flexible price support program and it is apparent he and the administration propose to use this device as a means of accomplishing his purpose to drive farmers away from their farms.

Recently President Eisenhower delivered a message to the Congress endorsing a program of farm help put together by Secretary of Agriculture Benson. After wrestling with the problem of what to do with our farmers who are on the verge of going under, what do they come up with? A proposal that the Federal Government assist them by educating them not to be farmers. They propose we solve our farm problem by educating farmers to be laborers or mechanics—not by helping them to be better farm-

ers, or trying to solve their price or distribution problems. This would sound ridiculous if it were not tragic confirmation of the existence of an administration program to liquidate farm families. Actually, it fits into a program which also is designed to pinch off and abandon reclamation, which would put water on millions of acres and in many instances convert them from marginal to fine, producing acres, helping to solve the world's food shortage.

May I recall to you the prediction of former President Truman when he dedicated an important reclamation dam in 1952 and told his listeners to mark it well, for if the Republican Party gained power, they would not see another dam like it? How well he knew the plans of the present administration is shown by the fact that there has not been a single new reclamation start since January 1953.

All this fumbling with our farms adds up to an administration philosophy I think is unknown to many of our farmers. It amounts to a plan to drive farmers out of business and herd them into industrial pursuits. As tools to accomplish this purpose we have flexible, bankruptcy price supports, stopping reclamation programs which would create new irrigated farms, and proposals to recruit farmers into industrial plants. Instead of a program to keep farmers in business producing food and fiber, we are asked to go along with a program to drive them off the farms. This is the opposite of a farm program as I see it.

Since I have been in Washington I have been astonished and aghast at the hopeless, helpless attitude of the Department of Agriculture. I wish our farmers generally could see the callous and cold reaction of the leaders in that Department to the human problems they should be trying to solve. Believe me, when I take up with officials of the Department of Agriculture the acute and immediate problems of a major segment of agriculture, the turkey industry, and am informed the Department proposes to do nothing to cooperate with the industry, I cannot accept their plan to shake out less efficient producers—to solve the problems by permitting chaos in the industry this fall, with inevitable bankruptcy for thousands.

The fact of the matter is that a continued program of price supports is necessary at this time primarily because the administration has completely failed to develop a farm program. It appears we cannot expect such a program from the hopeless, helpless group now charged with this responsibility. As I see it, development of a long-range farm program is up to us and we cannot expect cooperation from the administration. When such a program is developed, we no longer will be concerned with either flexible or rigid price supports on their present basis, and I, for one, will be happy to see the end of this artificial emergency aid.

How shall we go about working out a farm program? Certainly, we have a valid objective, and that must be to provide a farm economy in which every hard-working farmer will know that by proper, efficient farm management, he

can recover his costs of production and receive a profit sufficient to raise and educate his children under a standard of living we want in an American home.

Because we have proof with which we cannot argue that the world as a whole has a serious food shortage, we must grant that our local situation, with what appears to be surpluses, can be smoothed out by proper distribution.

Reciprocal trade provides the basic tool for foreign agricultural distribution, and it is too bad the Department of Agriculture continues to drag its feet in developing world markets for our surplus farm production.

We need also to encourage marketing agreements, cooperative marketing associations, advertising and distribution programs to knock off the peak of surplus production and fill in the valleys of underproduction.

We must curb food profiteering and speculation abuses and cut the costs of distribution, so that consumers can get food and clothing at fair prices while farmers receive a fair return. I am most happy to learn from Congressman COOLEY that the Agriculture Committee of this House is embarking on a program to study consumer and farm prices, and I have every hope that legislation to deal with this problem will result.

We need more advance planning of projects to convert marginal land into good farms, through increased soil conservation and a renewed program for reclamation, and we must overcome and throw aside the reluctance of the present administration to go ahead with these vital projects.

In the face of a hopeless, helpless administration, the need of action by this Congress is urgent, lest delays wreck our farm economy and change our most basic strength into an agricultural shambles.

Administration Gives Only Lipservice to Career Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the present administration has built a reputation for giving lipservice to many fine principles, and then by its actions completely and callously disregarding these principles.

The list of examples is long. Nowhere is it more in evidence than in connection with the civil service. From the President on down, and from the President's Silver Spring, Md., campaign speech in 1952 we have heard very high-sounding pronouncements, with which we may all agree, about the administration's devotion to strengthening the civil service; and more about eliminating favoritism, political and otherwise, in the selection and promotion of career employees.

Last year it was the infamous Willis directive, issued from the White House,

which gave the career service a body blow. This year it has been the fine print in Executive Order 10577 which has brought so many complaints and charges of favoritism and discrimination in connection with the conversion program to the offset of those Members representing districts where there are a number of Federal employees.

The National Civil Service League, a nonpartisan organization composed of some of the most outstanding people in the country, has proved to be a good watchdog, and constantly calls our attention to abuses by the administration.

Mr. James R. Watson, executive director of the league, discussed some of the more flagrant cases of abuse in a speech he made before the Society for Personnel Administration. In so doing he called the roll of the many instances where practice has differed sharply from the lip service of the administration.

Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I include a news account of Mr. Watson's remarks written by Joseph Young in the Washington Evening Star for May 12, 1955:

POLITICAL FAVORITISM CHARGED IN PROMOTIONS (By Joseph Young)

The executive director of the nonpartisan National Civil Service League charged today that partisan politics and favoritism are influencing the promotion and appointment chances of Government career employees.

James R. Watson, executive director of the league, told the annual meeting of the Society for Personnel Administration:

"This is where the patronage problem is especially serious. * * * It is impossible to sufficiently emphasize the demoralizing effect of such efforts.

"If we are to have a system whereby certain so-called career people must get political indorsements and be subjected to political tests before receiving appointments to career positions, then we will never achieve the advancements in the civil-service system which we need."

The official of the 80-year-old business-supported organization called on the administration to clarify its policy regarding the career service and remove any cause for suspicion of partisan influence which will prevent the constructive programs now under way from realizing their full potential.

AFFECTS SELECTION

"If the career service is to be subjected to political tests, Philip Young and his staff at the Civil Service Commission might as well abandon their progressive efforts to improve executive development and training," Mr. Watson said. The public cannot afford to train executives in the career service who will be subjected to political suspicion by future administrations. Adequate selection of people for training cannot be accomplished where political favoritism is involved.

If there are to be political tests, then President Eisenhower might as well discontinue efforts for the President's incentive award program. What kind of incentive award system can we have if every person receiving an award is going to be suspected of being a political favorite?

Mr. Watson cautioned Government personnel officials not to resist changes in the civil-service system that will make the system more dynamic and workable.

HELD TO NEED IMPROVEMENT

Declaring that civil service "needs improvement," Mr. Watson added: "Just as we guard against favoritism, we must also be careful that we do not view every proposal for change as a raid on the merit system. In other words, civil service must be protect-

ed from the entrenched bureaucrats just as much as it must be protected from the pious politician who is going to save democracy from the civil service."

Mr. Watson observed that political patronage, rather than civil service, was on the defensive these days, because the American public and the Nation's press are strong supporters of the merit system.

PROGRAMS STALLED

At yesterday's afternoon session in the Hotel Statler, CSC Chairman Philip Young told the SPA the current hassle over Federal pay-rise legislation threatens to delay action this year on other administration employee-benefit proposals, such as group health insurance and employee training programs.

Mr. Young also declared that the present system of having Congress adjust classified and postal salaries is too slow and cumbersome. He urged consideration of plans to place all Federal agencies on a full or partial wage-board basis, the same as is the base for per diem workers.

Acknowledging that such plans offer some practical difficulties, Mr. Young said that might be adaptable within a general framework of congressional control.

The CSC Chairman also said that a number of difficulties have to be ironed out before the Government joins in the single-packaged community charity drive. Mr. Young emphasized he is not opposed to a single-packaged drive. He said, however, the problem must be carefully studied and worked out before it is put into operation.

Mr. Young also strongly praised the administration's constructive personnel program for Government employees during the past few years, citing the numerous fringe benefits given to Federal workers.

Milk Prices Will Increase if Surplus Decreases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the May 7, 1955, issue of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer. The editorial follows:

Should milk supports be boosted back up to 90 percent of parity? No one would blame a Wisconsin farmer for quickly answering "Yes" to that question. However, it is not that simple.

In April 1954 Secretary Benson cut supports from 90 down to 75 percent of parity in a single day. We argued that the drop was too far and too sudden and unfair to dairying compared to other farm products. We still feel that it could have been done differently.

How does the situation look as of May 1955? Is this the time to push for a return to 90-percent supports?

People are definitely using more milk, butter, and cheese than before the price drop. Production has leveled off. So the surplus picture has improved.

Milk checks took quite a beating during the past year. Dairymen realize more than anyone just how much that hurt.

But we must keep two things in mind. First, there is no chance politically of getting 90-percent supports without controls on production. Second, if production isn't controlled, the country might get fed up with

dairy-support programs and we would lose what we have.

Congress will vote 90-percent dairy parity only if the program carries built-in controls on milk output. Do you want to be told how much milk you may produce?

There is a tool which would solve surplus troubles. It is production payments and it should have been given a trial long ago.

Let the market drop to where it will. Then let the Government make direct payments to farmers to make up the difference between market price and support price.

Once that surplus is handled, dairy supports and prices can again work their way higher, where they belong. Not only 90 percent but 100 percent of parity.

The editorial, as you will note, correctly observes that dairy products will never be supported at 90 percent of parity unless there are production controls and marketing quotas applied to the industry in the same manner as basic commodities are supported.

I do not know if the majority of the Nation's dairy farmers are willing to accept controls and marketing quotas. The reason that I do not know is because the Nation's dairy farmers have never been given the opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of such a program. It is my hope that the Dairy Subcommittee of the House will hold some hearings this year out in the country to get grassroots thinking of dairy farmers on this and other related problems.

I have introduced a bill, H. R. 4360, which will make dairy products a basic commodity and which provides for control and marketing quotas. If the program is approved by Congress, dairy farmers will receive compensation through incentive payments, as suggested in the editorial quoted above.

I believe H. R. 4360 has considerable merit, but before action in Congress on it I would like to have it fully understood by the Nation's dairy farmers. If the majority of dairy farmers do not want such a program—and we don't know at this time what their thinking is on this matter—then the issue would be resolved on this approach. Until such time as we have sufficient opinion from all of the major dairy producing areas we cannot say that dairy farmers favor the program or that they oppose it.

That is why I hope the Dairy Subcommittee will hold the hearings I have suggested to get the broadest possible view of dairy farmers on support programs.

The Conference at the Summit— Its Basic Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, May 15, the Polish American Congress of 400 organizations of Americans of Polish descent, held appropriate ceremonies in Cleveland commemorating Polish Constitution Day. It was my

privilege to be the speaker on that occasion. My remarks were devoted to an expression of the unbreakable connection between the spirit of human freedom as expressed in the Polish constitution and the current struggle in which are now engaged to save individual liberty and the free institutions as we know them. Our participation in any meeting involving the masters of the Kremlin, whether it takes place at the summit or in a more realistic atmosphere of open covenants, openly arrived at, must be based upon a clear recognition that the cause of freedom is both indivisible and timeless. Since I offered what I consider to be some practical suggestions for the administration in connection with the possibility of such a conference taking place, under unanimous consent, I include my address in the RECORD:

THE CONFERENCE AT THE SUMMIT— ITS BASIC ISSUE

I am honored to be able to join with you today in commemorating Polish Constitution Day. One hundred and sixty-four years ago Poland established a constitution which, in its basic essentials, reflects the great moral and political principles of our own American Declaration of Independence.

This constitution was enacted at a time when Poland was under an alien occupation, by a parliament of true and patriotic Poles, who were determined to create an indelible instrument to stand as a symbol of the great Polish spirit.

The magnitude and enduring quality of that constitution is attested to by the fact that it has endured as an indestructible symbol of the Polish nation.

It would do us well today to examine, for a moment, article 5 of the Polish constitution. Article 5 best expresses the form of government which the framers of this constitution intend for Poland and which, in my opinion, is a true reflection of the Polish spirit throughout all of recorded history.

Article 5 reads as follows:

"All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty, and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on lasting foundation."

It is clear that the will of the people was the determining element in all matters requiring parliamentary action or civil authority.

Our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Bill of Rights are, above all other things, founded upon the basic concept that the will of the people is paramount.

We are saddened today as we see the Polish nation suffering under a new occupation—Russian communism, the most cruel, barbarous, inhuman, evil tyranny ever visited upon any people or nation in the long history of mankind. We recall that in the period between the two World Wars, there was a rebirth of Polish independence and an almost unprecedented revival of the rich and generous culture of the Polish.

We also remind ourselves that when the conspiracy of communism was probing into the nations beyond the confines of the prison of nations which we know as the Soviet Union, the Polish nation remained staunch and fearless in its treatment of the threat of communism.

It is an undisputed fact of history that communism was never an internal threat to the security of the Polish nation and that the Polish Government never feared to call the hand of the Russians on any matter affecting the security of Poland.

This is a lesson which we, the people of the leading Nation of the world today, should carefully consider and reflect upon in these trying times.

We also recall that with the rise of Hitler and his anti-Christian theories of nazism, the Polish nation stood firm in the face of this new danger.

When Hitler, encouraged and stimulated in his plan of aggression, by the demonstrated lack of moral courage and principle on the part of western statesmen, made threats against the Polish nation, he learned that the Poles intended to fight for what was right.

The Polish nation was caught in the merciless vise of the dictators, Stalin and Hitler.

It is a fact of history that when most of the larger and more secure nations of Europe were urging that Poland take a conciliatory tone toward Hitler in order to prevent the outbreak of war, the Polish people did not hesitate to stand up for those basic principles upon which the cause of human freedom depends, and without which the tyrant and despot makes easy prey of nations and men.

It was in these circumstances that heroic Poland, standing fast in defense of the cause of justice and freedom, was invaded by the overwhelming power of the dictators, Hitler and Stalin.

It is therefore accurate for us to say that World War II was fought for the cause which Poland so nobly represents even though the Polish people received the most frightful rewards in the postwar period.

The great event in history which we commemorate today would be a very shallow affair if we did not ask ourselves these questions—what are the hopes for Poland in the foreseeable future? What have we done? What can we do to bring the Polish nation back to its well deserved place in the family of free and sovereign nations?

These may not be popular questions and indeed they may be questions which frighten the more timid of men who, in any case, have never been defenders of the cause of individual liberty or the rights of nations.

But these are questions which disturb the conscience of all freemen. Finding the answers to these questions, in my opinion, will likely spell the difference between peace and war.

It is part of our great American heritage that we seek peace and comity among all nations. But it is also part of our heritage that we have the courage to stand up for what is right regardless of what the immediate cost may be to us.

During the last session of Congress, I was a member of a select committee which did attempt to find the answers to these questions and consequently made an exhaustive study of the entire background leading to the loss of individual liberties and national sovereignty by Poland and all the other non-Russian nations now enslaved within the empire of communism.

After completing that study and hearing the testimony of hundreds of eye witnesses, we concluded the following, among other things:

"That the continued occupation of the captive nations by Soviet Communist power is the basic cause of the growing menace of war and stands as a threat to the security of the United States. This threat is increased in direct proportion to the time and opportunity afforded the Communists to digest and consolidate their gains, and to use these gains as bases for further and greater aggressions. This threat is diminished in direct proportion as the Communist hold on the captive nations is weakened by a positive policy that promotes the forces of national independence behind the Iron Curtain."

This committee also recommended that our Government, in the interest of preventing world war III, undertake a political action program against the international Communist conspiracy. It charted a specific course of action involving 13 principal points and urged that the Government immediately undertake that course of action in the interest of peace with freedom and as a means of preventing world war III.

Now, against that background, we have heard a good deal of talk in the last week or two about what is being called a conference at the summit. In language that you and I can understand, this means a meeting of the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union.

A great number of important questions have been raised in connection with this proposed conference. For example, where is the summit; and if the place finds a geographical location, what is the meaning of the word "summit"?

Could this term have the meaning of old Greek mythology that the gods were meeting at the high point of land.

There is also a practical question raised as to who, if anyone, can speak for the masters of the Kremlin.

In my considered judgment, the most important question of all is, What are those who participate in the conference going to talk about and what are the prospects that such a conference might, in any way, contribute to man's age-long quest for peace and freedom.

In this connection the Select Committee of the House of Representatives To Investigate Communist Aggression, which I have referred to previously, made this, among other, recommendations:

"That in the advancement of the American program for world peace and freedom all efforts therein be measured against the criteria of whether they assist the captive peoples to hasten the day when they may achieve their liberation, and that all acts or omissions which tend to confirm their enslavement be rejected."

I do strongly commend this recommendation as the steady guidepost to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles to be used in all their advanced preparations for the conference, as well as such deliberations as may develop as a consequence of the talk now going on about a conference at the summit.

If we, as a Nation, fail to do less than follow the course which this recommendation clearly charts, we will, in my opinion, have deserted our fundamental traditions and political institutions.

The many enslaved nations which cry out for the emancipation of their people look to the United States as their last great hope.

The people of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Slovakia, Czechia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, and other enslaved nations suffering under a common tyranny, have the common aspiration for those freedoms which are reflected in the spirit of the constitution of Poland which we commemorate today.

When these nations are freed from the chains of Russian communism and have, by the unqualified exercise of the principle of national self-determination, regained for themselves and their posterity the benefits of liberty and self-government—only then will we have opened the door to a just and enduring peace.

The spark of individual liberty and love of human freedom has burned brightly in the breasts of all true Poles down through history. It was this spark which brought General Kosciuszko and other Polish heroes of the Revolutionary War to our shores. It was this same spark which brought thousands upon thousands of the sons and daughters of Poland to America to help build this great democracy which we today so

cherish. It is this same spark burning in the breasts of mankind which will eventually put us on the path to peace and freedom—a goal which will be attained only when all the enslaved nations are liberated.

Davy Crockett Was a Tar Heel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES RAPER JONAS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, the Davy Crockett smash-hit song has focused the attention of the American people on the life and exploits of one of our most colorful early pioneer heroes.

The passage of time has somewhat dimmed the record of Davy Crockett. Although he was one of the best known of all the frontiersmen of the early 19th century, historians have not given his life the attention it deserves. Until just a few weeks ago, the mention of Davy Crockett would hardly have stirred a ripple of interest. Today his name is a household word—at least in every household where there are youngsters.

It remained for a talented songwriter, recognizing the dramatic appeal of the Davy Crockett story, to capture the imagination of the American public by depicting the highlights of Davy's career in a song that has literally taken the country by storm.

As proof that interest in Davy Crockett is not confined to boys and girls, I remind you that on last Thursday the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], speaking in the well of the House, paid his respects to the memory of Davy Crockett and reminded us of some of the lessons we can learn from the example of his record and career as a Member of Congress more than 100 years ago.

Davy Crockett is generally understood to have been a native of Tennessee. The author of the song says that he was born in that State, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] spoke of the pride Tennesseans have for him as a native son.

I cannot contradict the claim that Davy Crockett was born on soil that is now Tennessee. But, the statement that Davy was born in Tennessee does not tell the whole story. At the time Davy Crockett was born on August 17, 1786, the State of Tennessee was not in existence.

Davy Crockett was born a resident of the great State of North Carolina and remained a citizen of our State until 1790 when Congress accepted a deed of cession from North Carolina for the territory which is now Tennessee.

Indeed, we have even closer ties than this with the Crockett family. Davy's father lived for a time in my home county of Lincoln in the State of North Carolina. He fought against the British and Tories at King's Mountain in a battle which, incidentally, was the turning point of the Revolutionary War and led directly to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Tradition has it that Davy's father struck up a close acquaintance with some of the men who came across the Blue Ridge Mountains from the then western territory to help fight the British at King's Mountain, and, after the war, he was persuaded to return with them to the territory which a few years later became Tennessee.

Although Davy Crockett is said to have been illiterate, he was sufficiently educated to write a very readable and interesting autobiography. He did not have the advantage of much formal schooling, but acquired his education in the same way that Abraham Lincoln did. If his autobiography was not written in classical language, it shows that he possessed great native intelligence and a ready, if rustic, wit.

The following sentences are quoted out of context from Davy Crockett's autobiography to show something of his style of writing and as evidence on the question of his nativity:

My father's name was John Crockett, and he was of Irish descent. He was either born in Ireland or on a passage from that country to America across the Atlantic. He was by profession a farmer, and spent the early part of his life in the State of Pennsylvania. * * * He fought in the Battle of King's Mountain, against the British and Tories, and in some other engagements, of which my remembrance is too imperfect to enable me to speak with any certainty. At some time, though I cannot say certainly when, my father, as I have understood, lived in Lincoln County, in the State of North Carolina. How long I don't know. But when he removed from there, he settled in that district of country which is now embraced in the east division of Tennessee, though it was not then erected into a State.

I was born, according to the best information I have received on the subject, on the 17th of August, in the year 1786; whether by day or night, I believe I never heard, but if I did, I have forgotten. * * * At the time my father lived at the mouth of Limestone, on the Nolachucky River.

Davy Crockett was elected to Congress as a supporter of Andrew Jackson, and the district from which he came was predominantly Jackson territory. However, when President Jackson departed from what Davy Crockett believed to be right, Davy vigorously opposed him. Davy's strong opposition to some of the policies of President Jackson brought down upon him the displeasure of the administration, and in his autobiography Davy credits his defeat for reelection to the active fight made against him in the campaign by officials of the administration.

It was after his return to private life that the struggle of the Texans for independence attracted Davy Crockett's attention. He says in his autobiography that he was appealed to by Texans to come to that territory and help them in their fight for independence. He threw himself into that struggle and gave his life in the cause of liberty, just as he sacrificed his political career because he would not surrender his principles to hold public office.

This is the great lesson we can all learn from the life and career of Davy Crockett.

Davy apparently kept a diary during the battle of the Alamo, because the

closing chapters of the book contain a day-by-day account of the siege. His last entry in the book was made on March 5, 1836, and in the closing pages he described a sortie from the Alamo in which Davy and several companions ventured out into "no man's land" to rescue a member of the besieged party who was returning to the fort following a fruitless effort to get help.

The following is the last entry made by Davy in his book:

March 5. Pop, pop, pop. Bom, bom, bom, throughout the day. No time for memorandums now. Go ahead. Liberty and independence forever.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics 40th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has now reached its 40th anniversary. It is difficult to assess the tremendously significant part this organization has played in the progress of aviation in this Nation. The great strides that the aviation industry has made could not have been possible without the research and advice of the NACA. Its contribution to the national defense is incalculable. The NACA is the Government agency charged with the responsibility for conducting an adequate program of scientific aeronautical research. It was established in 1915 to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution. The committee serves without pay; its only compensation being the great satisfaction it receives from the importance of its work and the success of its research. Its membership is comprised of its Chairman Jerome C. Hunsaker, Vice Chairman Detlev W. Bronk, Joseph P. Adams, Allen V. Astin, Preston R. Bassett, Leonard Carmichael, Ralph S. Damon, James H. Doolittle, Rear Adm. Lloyd Harrison, Ronald M. Hazen, Vice Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie, Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt, Donald A. Quarles, Arthur E. Raymond, Francis W. Reichelderfer, Oswald Ryan, Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Times in its issue of May 13, 1955, tips its editorial to the NACA on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

Under unanimous consent, I include the editorial in the RECORD, as follows:

NACA AT FORTY

One of the bulwarks of our national defense and a spearhead of our peacetime progress in the air is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its establishment. This is the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics founded by act of Congress and first appointed by President Wilson in 1915. Serving without pay, the committee operates like a board of directors, establishing policy and planning the research programs to be followed by the 7,000 civil-service personnel

who make up the technical and administrative staff. The programs have resulted in developments without which we would have lagged behind both in the weapons which have protected our freedom and in the great network of commercial air transport which knits the Nation so closely and binds us in so short a space of time to the rest of the free world.

At the great Langley Aeronautical Laboratory in Virginia; the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffet Field, Calif., and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory at Cleveland, many of the enormous forward strides in aerodynamical design which make possible today's flight above the speed of sound and in engines and rocket-power plants have received their initiative and progressed through technical guidance from the committee. As Representative VINSON, of Georgia, has well said, "There is not a military or commercial plane flying today in this country which does not reflect in some way the research of the NACA."

Norway Independence Day in Greater New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday afternoon at Leif Eriksson Square in Brooklyn, N. Y., the Norwegian-American 17th of May Committee of Greater New York, 1955, celebrated Norway's Independence Day. There was an immense colorful parade and a gathering of at least 20,000 people who listened to the program at the parade's conclusion. My good friend and distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY] and I were accorded the honor of addressing the huge assemblage. The program read as follows:

PROGRAM

(Leif Eriksson Square, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, May 15, 1955—3 p. m.)

Star-Spangled Banner: The Freeport High School Band, Dr. J. Maynard Wettlaufer, director.

Introduction: Einar Bredland, cochairman, 17th of May Committee.

Master of ceremonies: Edward C. Halvorsen, chairman, 17th of May Committee.

Invocation: Rev. Leif T. Gulbrandsen, pastor, Trinity Lutheran Church, Flushing, N. Y.

Welcome and opening remarks: S. A. Haram, president, the Norwegian Children's Home Association.

Greetings: Hon. JOHN J. ROONEY, Member of Congress.

Greetings, Norwegian Government: Hon. Thor Brodtkorb, Consul General of Norway. Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet: Viking Junior Band, Irving Bardon, director.

The Norwegian Singing Society: O. William Erickson, director.

Greetings: Hon. John J. Cashmore, president, Borough of Brooklyn.

The Freeport High School Band, entertainment: Dr. J. Maynard Wettlaufer, director.

Greetings: Hon. JOHN H. RAY, Member of Congress.

Seventeenth of May Sermon: Rev. J. Ingvald Opsal, pastor, Our Saviour's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gud Signe Noregs Land (first verse): The Freeport High School Band.

America (first verse): The Freeport High School Band.

Crowning of Miss Norway: By Consul General Thor Brodtkorb (sponsored by Scandinavian American Business Association, Inc.).

Selections by Peder Tonnesen, tenor.

The following were my remarks on this occasion:

Mr. Chairman, reverend clergy, my distinguished friend and colleague, Congressman RAY, the Honorable Consul General of Norway, Commissioner Nolan, all the distinguished guests here on this platform, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a privilege and a high honor to address this distinguished gathering at this wonderful parade today which commemorates the 141st anniversary of Norway's Independence Day, May 17, 1955. Especially is it so for one born here in Brooklyn of Irish parents who has had the opportunity to visit beautiful Norway on three occasions over the years.

I am grateful to your chairman, Mr. Halvorsen, Mr. Bredland, Reverend Opsal, Reverend Gulbrandsen, and all the members of your committee for their kind invitation to address you briefly on this historic occasion. I have always followed the developments and activities of Norway with a great deal of admiration, and I applaud the achievements of Norway's stable and democratic government in a world faced with strife and discontent in many areas, particularly those unfortunate nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Throughout the past 141 years the Constitution of Norway has withstood the test of time. The people of Norway have decisively rejected communism and all other forms of government alien to their democratic ideals and principles. As a matter of fact they have made the ideals of democracy a living and revered reality.

We in the United States shall long remember the determined and courageous stand of the Norwegian people against Nazi Germany, both in combat and in the tenacious unrelenting underground struggle in the years that followed. The people of Norway not only vigorously fought and opposed Nazi Germany but also have consistently defied Communist Russia, despite the fact that Norway has a common boundary with the Soviet monster and is menaced by the huge Red army which is in such close proximity.

Not only have the people of Norway demonstrated rare courage and bravery in war and in the potential threats of this cold-war period, but equally important, they have created an example of democracy that serves as an inspiration to the freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Americans of Norwegian birth and descent have made great contributions toward the things that make for a better life here in the United States. They have played a decisive role in the enrichment of our lives by their culture, their music, their industry and their strong religious and moral convictions. Because of these strong convictions and their love of American ideals they have given us many notable and effective leaders in our Government and in our public service.

This is truly a heartwarming and inspiring patriotic demonstration. I not only extend congratulations to the people of Norway on the anniversary of their constitution but also my friends here in Brooklyn of Norwegian birth and descent.

My fervent wish for Norway is that this annual celebration shall stand as a symbol of the continuing close association between our two countries in defense of that political liberty for which the Norwegian constitution stands. May all of us be blessed by the establishment of peace and freedom everywhere, and a world in which peaceful citizens and nations need no longer be on guard against aggression and tyranny.

Public Law 24, the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, thinking it will be of general interest to my colleagues, I am extending my remarks to include a tabulated summary of the appropriations provided for in Public Law 24, the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act. This was compiled at my request by Elizabeth Elward, of the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. It follows:

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)

CHAPTER I

Department of Agriculture:	
Agricultural Research Service	\$650,000
Agricultural conservation program	* (1)
Total, ch. I	650,000

CHAPTER II

Department of Commerce:	
Office of the Secretary	* (2)
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Federal Airport Act	* (2)
Civil Aeronautics Board: Payments to air carriers	8,900,000
Maritime activities:	
Operating-differential subsidies	50,000,000
Salaries and expenses	400,000
Repair of reserve fleet facilities	970,000
Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)	* (5)
Bureau of Public Roads:	
Federal-aid highways (liquidation of contract authorization)	95,000,000
Forest highways (liquidation of contract authorization)	3,500,000
Public lands highways (liquidation of contract authorization)	875,000
Total, Department of Commerce	159,645,000

Independent Offices—Small Business Administration:	
Salaries and expenses	* (4)
Revolving fund	

*Indicates transfers, limitation increases, etc.

¹ Continues available uncommitted balances through Dec. 31, 1955.

² Authority to transfer not to exceed \$110,854.

³ Authority to transfer not to exceed \$840,000.

⁴ Increase of \$75,000 in limitation.

⁵ Authority to transfer an additional \$224,000.

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)—Continued

CHAPTER II—continued

Department of Defense, Civil Functions—Department of the Army, Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses		\$230,000
Total, ch. II		159,875,000

CHAPTER III

Department of Defense—Interservice Activities:	
Claims	(4,320,000)
Retired pay	(8,000,000)
Do	(14,000,000)
Military personnel, Army	(150,000,000)
Military personnel, Air Force	(110,000,000)
Total, ch. III	* (286,320,000)

CHAPTER IV

Foreign Operations—Mutual Security: Contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance		* (6,500,000)
Independent Offices—Export-Import Bank: Administrative expenses		* (55,000)
Total, ch. IV		(6,500,000)

CHAPTER V

Independent offices:	
Federal Civil Defense Administration: Surveys, plans and research	
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses	85,000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses	100,000
General Services Administration: Expenses, general supply fund	* (200,000)
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Salaries and expenses	240,000
Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission	15,000
Veterans' Administration:	
Compensation and pensions	240,000,000
Readjustment benefits	155,000,000
Grants to Republic of Philippines	611,000
Total, Veterans' Administration	395,611,000
Total, ch. V	396,051,000

CHAPTER VI

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources		350,000
National Park Service: Jones Point Bridge		600,000
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Salaries and expenses		2,570,000

* Increase in limitation.

¹ To be derived by transfer from available appropriations.

² To be derived by transfer from "Mutual Defense Assistance, Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific, 1955."

³ To be derived by transfer from "Defense Public Works, community facilities."

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)—Continued

CHAPTER VI—continued

Independent Offices—National Capital Planning Commission:	
Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey	\$200,000
John Marshall Bicentennial Commission	10,000
Total, ch. VI	3,730,000

CHAPTER VII

Department of Labor—Bureau of Employment Security:	
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	* (10)
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees	7,500,000
Total, Department of Labor	7,500,000

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Office of Education:	
Payments to school districts	20,000,000
Assistance for school construction	48,500,000
Public Health Service:	
Assistance to States, general	* (11)
Indian health activities	¹² (100,000)
Social Security Administration—Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance	238,000,000
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: Salaries and expenses	* (10,620,000)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services	
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	306,500,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Salaries and expenses	¹⁶ (256,000)
Total, ch. VII	314,000,000

CHAPTER VIII

Public Works—Department of the Interior—Southwestern Power Administration: Operation and maintenance		400,000
Total, ch. VIII		400,000

*Indicates transfers, limitation increases, etc.

⁴ Increase in limitation.

⁵ Language change.

¹¹ Increases limitation for personal services from \$2,400,000 to \$2,418,000.

¹² To be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of commissioned officers," fiscal year 1955.

¹³ Language making this appropriation available for the payment of members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department.

¹⁶ To be derived from the Railroad Retirement Board (trust fund).

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)—Continued

CHAPTER IX

Department of State:	
Salaries and expenses.....	¹⁷ (\$750,000)
Contributions to international organizations.....	
Missions to international organizations.....	¹⁸ (12,500)
International contingencies.....	¹⁹ (100,000)
Department of Justice:	
Legal Activities and General Administration:	
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	300,000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.....	200,000
Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry:	
1954.....	198,267
1955.....	870,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	1,100,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	1,250,000
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	180,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	600,000
Total, Department of Justice.....	4,698,267

The Judiciary:

Supreme Court of the United States: Care of the building and grounds.....	12,500
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	13,300
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges.....	900,000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	86,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	380,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	45,000
Salaries of referees.....	²⁰ (20,800)
Expenses of referees.....	²¹ (34,575)
Total, the Judiciary.....	1,436,800
Total, ch. IX.....	6,135,067

CHAPTER X

Treasury Department:	
Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses.....	85,000
Coast Guard:	
Operating expenses.....	¹⁸ (1,100,000)
Retired pay.....	¹⁹ (584,000)
Reserve training.....	²⁰ (46,000)
Total, Treasury Department.....	85,000

¹⁸ To be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements."¹⁹ To be derived by transfer from "Government in occupied areas," fiscal year 1955.²⁰ To be derived by transfer from "Contributions to international organizations," fiscal year 1955.²¹ To be derived by transfer from "Educational aid for China and Korea."²² To be derived from the referee's salary fund.²³ To be derived from the referee's expense fund.

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)—Continued

CHAPTER X—CON.

Post Office Department: Foreign mail transportation, 1947.....	¹⁴ (\$25,000)
Independent offices — Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses.....	63,000
Total, independent offices.....	63,000
Total, ch. X.....	148,000

CHAPTER XI

District of Columbia:	
Operating expenses:	
Office of Corporation Counsel.....	²² (2,500)
Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion Convention).....	²³ (15)
Department of Public Health.....	(650,300)
Public welfare.....	(152,900)
Settlement of claims.....	(28,008)
Judgments.....	(10,587)
Audited claims.....	(155,095)
Total, operating expense.....	(996,890)
Capital outlay: Capital outlay, miscellaneous.....	(26,500)
Total, ch. XI.....	²³ (1,023,390)

CHAPTERS XII AND XIII

Legislative branch:	
Senate: Salaries and expense allowance of Senators, mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, and salary and expense allowance of the Vice President: Compensation of Senators.....	320,001
Compensation of the Vice President of the United States.....	1,667
Office of the Secretary: Joint recording facilities.....	3,905
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For adjustment of salaries.....	140
Joint Committee on the Economic Report, salaries and expenses.....	3,800
Contingent expenses of the Senate:	
Furniture.....	5,000
Miscellaneous items.....	51,950
Packing boxes.....	500
Postage stamps.....	115
Total, Senate.....	387,078
House of Representatives: Salaries of Members.....	1,468,000
Coordinator of Information.....	2,000
Majority leader.....	5,400
Folding documents.....	10,000
Total, House of Representatives.....	1,485,400

*Indicates transfers, limitation increases, etc.

¹⁴ To be derived by transfer from "Railway mail service, 1947."²² Increase in limitation for settlement of claims.²³ Unless otherwise provided, District of Columbia appropriations shall be paid out of the general fund for the District of Columbia.

Public Law 24, 84th Cong. (2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1955)—Continued

CHAPTERS XII AND XIII—CON.

Legislative branch—Continued	
Capitol Police:	
Capital Police Board.....	\$21,139
Capital Police Board.....	38,972
Total, Capitol Police Board.....	60,111
Architect of the Capitol:	
Capitol Buildings.....	16,000
Capitol Grounds.....	611,000
Senate Office Building.....	53,000
House Office Buildings.....	
Additional House Office Building.....	5,000,000
Additional Senate Office Building.....	
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	5,680,000
Government Printing Office: Printing and binding.....	700,000
Total, chapters XII and XIII.....	8,312,589
CHAPTER XIII	
Judgments and authorized claims:	
Judgments and authorized claims.....	3,234,377
Judgments and authorized claims.....	6,269,842
Total, ch. XIII.....	9,504,219
Grand total.....	898,805,875

NOTE.—Continues antistrike provisions.

Collector of Customs Appointment for the Idaho-Montana District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ORVIN B. FJARE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. FJARE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include a letter I have today sent to the Honorable George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury. Yesterday a gentleman from Idaho was nominated to be the new Collector of Customs at Great Falls, Mont. We in Montana regard this as one of the few Federal jobs that rightfully should be filled from our great State, and consequently I am vigorously protesting the nomination from our neighboring State of Idaho.

The letter is as follows:

MAY 12, 1955.

The Honorable GEORGE M. HUMPHREY,
Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have been informed that an Idaho man has been nominated for the position of Collector of Customs for the Idaho-Montana District, with headquarters at Great Falls, Mont.

I want to vigorously protest the nomination, and ask that the nomination be reconsidered, because this position has historically belonged to Montana. We have the

great majority of interest in every respect in this position, by virtue of miles of boundary served, number of ports of entry, volume of traffic, and flow of commerce.

Your careful reconsideration of this nomination will be greatly appreciated by me.

Sincerely yours,

ORVIN B. FJARE.

Increase Minimum Wage to \$1.25

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. BOYLE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, legislation to increase the minimum hourly wage is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor. I appeared before the committee today and made my plea in behalf of the underpaid workers who are looking hopefully to Congress for relief and a decent living wage. It is my sincere hope that the committee will act favorably so the bill can be considered by Members of the House whom, I am convinced, will set a minimum wage which will more nearly approximate today's high living costs.

My statement before the committee follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Education and Labor Committee, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to testify before this committee today on the proposed amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and to extend coverage of the act to workers not now protected by a minimum wage floor and the provisions for time and a half for overtime work will continue to enlist my complete support.

An increase in the minimum wage is not only a family necessity, but it is a national economic necessity as well. We must think in terms of increasing the purchasing power of the low income earner. A clear analysis compels us to regard the worker as a consumer whose increased purchasing power could stimulate a lagging economy, rather than thinking of him as an economic liability to his employer whose wages, if increased, will either drive his employer out of business or raise prices for all of us.

Opponents of the \$1.25 minimum wage repeatedly say that this would increase unemployment and many firms would be forced to reduce their payrolls or even go out of business. This is the same argument that was used when the minimum wage was set at 30 cents in 1939 and again when it was set at 75 cents in 1950. This grim prophecy simply has not been borne out by facts.

In 1950 when the minimum wage was increased to 75 cents an hour, there were practically no plant shutdowns or layoffs resulting from this measure. Opponents of the measure then, as now, had predicted economic disaster.

In fact, the Department of Labor studies revealed that in five low-wage industries—southern sawmills, men's dress shirts and nightwear, fertilizer, men's seamless hosiery and wood furniture—even though the higher minimum wage required increased wages for a substantial proportion of the workers in those industries the adjustment to the higher wage scale was made with "only minor determinable effects."

At that time the Secretary of Labor said in his annual report, "Prices for products

of low-wage industries affected substantially by the necessity for the payment of higher wages do not seem to have risen as a group any higher than prices of other products. * * * Increased efficiency of production, particularly through mechanization and high volume operations, apparently absorbed much of the increased cost."

It is self-evident that every American worker is entitled to a decent standard of living. It is also axiomatic that no worker can enjoy what we like to refer to as the American way of life on less than \$1.25 per hour.

The average worker putting in a 40-hour week will earn approximately \$2,500 a year if he makes \$1.25 an hour. An annual income of \$2,500, although it may be an improvement over the income derived from the present 75-cents-an-hour provision, is still far from adequate to meet the minimum budget requirements of an average family.

In 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics worked out a minimum-income chart for an average family of 4 based on living costs in 34 cities throughout the United States. The budget required for a basic minimum standard of living varied from \$3,812 to \$4,454. It would require a minimum wage of \$1.91 to earn enough to meet the lowest income requirements for a decent standard of living as defined by this study. The lowest budget figure was \$3,812, the minimum necessary to live in New Orleans.

A minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour does not sound unreasonable to me. I don't know of a single area in the United States where you could provide your family with decent housing, clothes, adequate food, and even minimum medical and dental care on an income of \$1.25 an hour or \$2,500 a year. And this includes no allowance for recreation or luxuries.

The administration proposal to scale down to 90 cents an hour what already appears to be a barely adequate increase in the minimum wage, to \$1.25 an hour, is sheer ignorance of the basic facts of the living costs in today's economy.

The Consumers' Price Index rose 14 percent between January 1950 and November 1954, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages have been raised five times since 1950 in major American industries. The minimum wage was set at 75 cents an hour in 1950. Today, 5 years later, it is still 75 cents. It is totally inadequate and unrealistic in view of the economic picture today to increase the minimum wage to anything less than \$1.25 per hour.

The administration proposal to increase the minimum wage to 90 cents an hour will not improve the living standard of 3 million workers who earn more than 90 cents an hour, but are still existing on a substandard level. The 3 million workers who earn 95 cents or perhaps \$1.04 an hour would receive no benefit from such legislation. They will continue to exist on a powdered-milk and dried-meat diet. They will still be unable to afford adequate housing and even modest conveniences.

In addition to increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, I sincerely hope that coverage will be extended to many groups not currently protected by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

According to recent estimates there are approximately 44 million people engaged in private employment, exclusive of proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family labor, and executive, administrative, and professional employees.

Of these 44 million employees, 13.6 million were not covered because they were engaged in intrastate activities and 6.4 million were specifically exempted from the minimum wage and overtime provisions.

The present Fair Labor Standards Act provides more limited coverage and contains

more exemptions from the wage and hour provisions than the original act of 1938 did.

Coverage should certainly be extended and many of the groups now exempted should be protected under this law.

An inadequate minimum wage is responsible for unbalanced diets, the inability to afford medical and dental care and poor housing. These conditions foster malnutrition, sickness, slums, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, and crime. The entire community and the Nation as a whole, suffers when our most valuable asset—our citizens—are forced to live on a substandard level.

For these reasons, the majority of the constituents of the 12th District of Illinois favor, and I shall support, a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage and extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Iowa Manufacturers Important in Nation's Industrial Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES I. DOLLIVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, Iowa has long been recognized as the leading agricultural State in the Nation but few realize the extent of Iowa's industrial development.

Hundreds of Iowa's industries are nationally known, and several rank as the biggest of their kind in the Nation. For instance, Iowa has the largest cereal plant, washing machine industry, fountain-pen manufacturer, door and mill-work factory, fresh-water pearl-button industry, popcorn processing plant, processor of honey, plastic fiber skate-wheel plant, silvery iron factory, independent pork processing business, wringer manufacturer, wheel tractor manufacturing plant, single operated packing plant, manufacturer of portable crushing and screening plants, aluminum plate rolling mill, warm air heating systems manufacturer, poultry equipment manufacturer, cellophane producing plant, rotary pump builders, producer of automatic valves and regulators, 2- and 4-cycle gasoline engine manufacturer.

With 3,736 manufacturing plants located in 588 cities and towns, there is a wide and even distribution of industry throughout the State. There are 2,270 different products made in Iowa, and world trade carries the products of 539 Iowa manufacturers who are directly engaged in exporting.

Since Iowa produces 10 percent of the Nation's food supply, food manufacturing and processing leads all other industries in the State, accounting for more than half of the value of the State's manufactured products. But food is just one of the major manufacturing industries.

BIG STRIDES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the post-World War II years, nearly 900 new industries have set up shop in Iowa, affording more than 35,000 additional job opportunities and creating an additional annual payroll in excess of \$120 million. Figures indi-

cate that the growth and development of Iowa is going forward at a faster rate than the Nation as a whole. With the value of Iowa's manufactured products exceeding the value of her agricultural products, the State has a fine economic balance.

Father's Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. BOYLE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, with pardonable pride, I take the floor of the House as Father's Day approaches this year, in support of a joint resolution asking our President to set aside a day as an official tribute to the millions of fathers in America.

This day should stand as a symbol of the important role of the head of the family, not just on Father's Day, but every day throughout the year.

It has often been said that the home is where democracy begins. This is true because the home is not a place where democracy is merely talked about. It is not a mere word. It is a way of life that is practiced day in and day out. If every member of the family is treated with respect and love; if every member of the family honors his responsibilities, shares the burdens as well as the pleasures of family life, then we have built a group of citizens who will have respect for the rights of others and will approach their responsibilities toward their fellow citizens and their obligations in a democratic society with a cooperative spirit and a willing hand.

Since children look to their father as an example for their conduct and a guide to follow over the rough road of growing up, it is his responsibility to set a standard of conduct in his relations with the family that will be worthy of emulation. Fatherhood is the highest fiduciary relationship. It demands that he set aside the time and develop the patience that will make him the kind of father that is always available when his children have a problem, when they feel the need to talk over some little difficulty—no matter how small this problem may be. A small problem to an adult mind may be a huge burden in the mind of a child. It is the father's heavy

obligation to be available to help resolve this problem.

When I read the tragic stories that appear daily in our newspapers of delinquent juveniles I often think to myself, how different this story might have been if there had been an understanding heart and a guiding hand when the early signs of that child's frustration, hostility, and insecurity first became evident in his belligerent or perhaps withdrawn conduct.

A child does not turn into a juvenile delinquent overnight. There are many danger signs to the observant father. But the danger signs will go unheeded unless that father is an astute and sensitive observer. So many of us in the hustle and hurry of modern living attempt to compensate for our failure to provide time, companionship, and society by giving our children material gifts and a questionable higher standard of living.

It is almost impossible for a loving father who spends time with his youngsters, who plays with them, who discusses their school problems, their friends, and their daily experiences with them, to fail to observe that something is troubling a child. If his attitude toward his schoolwork, toward his brothers and sisters is an unhealthy one, this is the time to set the course straight again. When the problem is just developing, the solution is fairly obvious and quickly achieved.

Family life is actually the child's first experience in group living, in learning the joys that come from working together as a team, in experiencing the rare pleasure that comes from understanding that it is truly better to give than to receive. Family life is the child's first contact with discipline. It is where he begins to appreciate and understand that you learn to rule by being ruled.

Under the guiding hand of the father and mother working together as a parent team, the child comes face to face with what is expected of him in his relations with the other members of the family and society. Here the child will acquire the spiritual values which will develop into his philosophy of life.

The father's role is not an easy one. With 10½ million married women employed in the new social structure, the amount of time available for supervision and rearing of children of necessity has become limited in a number of homes. Many additional chores of family upbringing have now in the new order fallen to him.

our hearts unto wisdom. Consecrate with Thy presence the way our feet may go, and the humblest work will shine and the roughest places be made plain. Teach us to value a conscience void of offense and the royalty of inward peace and confidence above all the pedestals, prizes, and preferments earth can give.

May the tyranny of majorities and the tirades of minorities be equally impotent to sway us from the right as Thou dost give us to see the right. Along the road of this day, as we face its demanding tasks, and of every day, may we walk with Thee in the bright fellowship of

While his obligations to his family are heavy, the rewards are rich indeed. The father who has fulfilled his responsibilities as a loving and understanding parent is truly helping to build a mature and worthwhile adult. He has helped to build a family relationship that is a full and rewarding experience for every member of the family and is the bulwark of a democratic society. He has respected the individuality of every member of that family unit so that together they are a team, and individually they will become democratic adults who can face any decision, or challenge that life will present to them.

For all of these sacrifices fathers make in giving their children emotional security, spiritual guidance, compassion, and understanding of their fellowmen, I propose that we set aside the third Sunday in June of each year as a justly earned tribute to the Nation's fathers.

The Scintilla Division of Bendix Aviation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1955

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, in the village of Sidney, in Delaware County, N. Y., which I have the honor to represent, the Scintilla division of Bendix Aviation, is to receive its second star on their civil-defense flag.

We are very proud of the Scintilla Division in Delaware County. Their factory is ideally situated in a beautiful village of 5,000 and their labor-management relations have always been of the best.

Mr. John A. MacLachlan, the publisher of the Sidney Enterprise, in a recent letter to me, has this to say about Scintilla:

Scintilla division of the Bendix Aviation, which as you know is our big Sidney industry (employment about 4,000 people) is to be honored next week by receiving the second star in their civil-defense flag. The presentation is to be made by Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner, New York State, director of civil defense.

Scintilla is the first industrial plant in New York State to achieve the honor of being a three-time winner. First the flag, then one star, and now the second.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1955

(Legislative day of Monday, May 2, 1955)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, who committest to us the swift and solemn trust of life, so teach us to number our days that we may apply

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those who are able to say at the last, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith." In the name of the Master of all good workmen, we ask it. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1955.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. FREDERICK G. PAYNE, a Senator